

THE RECLAIMER

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Volume 1. Number 13.

EAST NORFOLK, MASS., MARCH 27, 1919

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BASE BALL NUMBER

BURCHIT 19

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE RECLAIMER

Vol. I.

"WE CAN IF WE WILL"

No. 13.

JE M'EN VAIS A GUERRE

(I Go Away to War.)

Serial Story, by Lt. Dodge.

To the average person, man, woman or child, there is something fascinating and attractive about the uniform of the soldier, and we all have found the thrills shoot through our body and remember with what enthusiasm we have cheered while watching a line of troops march along the street going forth to war. Perhaps it will be of some interest to readers to know of the feelings and emotions of one who has been the enthusiastic observer and after entered the Army to do his bit in the great world war.

I will not go into a description of the feelings which one has when he dons his first uniform and stands at attention and says, "Here am I at your command, 'his not to reason why, his but to do and die'." One of the hardest tasks for a man who has been used to the liberty and freedom which is one's birthright in our lovely Country, is to submerge his own personality and accustom himself to obeying commands and acting as a small part of the great machine the force of which spans ocean and desert level, forests and blots out cities and great centers of industry even spending its fury in tearing up the earth itself until the panorama reminds one of some great unearthly steam roller in combination with countless numbers of mammoth locusts leveling and destroying everything on the face of the earth where Demon war is let loose.

The glamor and glory of war has disappeared and when we were called upon to march out of camp in the early hours under cover of darkness to embark for a foreign land there was a queer feeling came over each man, which cannot be described. The uncertainty of it all, whether you will be sunk by a submarine soon after you leave land or when you get near the other side what will be your fortune under such conditions, and then even should you land, whether you will come through the dangers of battle and the many other things, not the least of which, are sickness and disease. You hear many men whispering to their companions as they silently march along, "How do you feel?" "I think we will ever come back all together?" "Who of us will remain over there?" and finally you say "Good-bye old U. S. A." and there is not much laughter and all faces have a serious, thoughtful look. Man is a queer make-up and even in the vicinity of danger one soon forgets, so in a little while a casual observer would not know that there was any more danger than on the ordinary sea voyage except for the life belt which has to be worn every minute while on the trip. Band concerts afternoon and

after dinner in the evenings played by men who wore life jackets of queer fantastic shapes afforded much pleasure. Dances on the deck and in the saloon for officers and nurses who had to dance at arm-length because of the interference of the large life belts would impress one that there was no thought of danger as they danced so near to death. Each day however brought us nearer the great conflict and each day the spirits of the men grew more eager to get into the fray until all danger that surrounded us on the deep was naught. Each address by our Colonel made us see in our minds only the place where we were going to be located and the part that was ours in helping to win the great war.

When two days out from England we saw many war-vessels escorting us through the danger zone and again we have the same thrills go through us as we watch the fast destroyers circling about us, the captive balloons watching over us and the airships and dirigibles scouting far and near guarding our lives as best they could. We are ordered to sleep with all our clothes on and if we took our life belts off to have them beside our head upon the pillow. No lights, no smoking, and no talking on deck after twilight and at dark every one below; in due time land was sighted and we sail up the channel to the most beautiful scenery of Southern England escorted by fast little submarines on each side until we dock. Again we do not know what to expect as we march off the boat and after standing all day in a large storehouse we are so tired that even a concrete floor is like a bed of roses and we are lost in dreams of home. Because of submarines at work in the channel we do not sail that night as expected and our march to a rest camp outside the city where we stay for the night only to march back again the next day between lines of women and wounded men who line the streets for miles.

As we pass they put out their hands and touch our clothes and salute us with a good luck and safe return.

The stringent rules as to food suddenly brought to our minds that we were in a country very hard hit by war, not even a crust was wasted and little children came to beg food, that they heard that the Americans were giving away sandwiches. So we gave part of in a small degree regretted several days later, when we ourselves would have been glad to have had some of these same sandwiches. Children along the way greeted us with some of the American War songs which they had learned and the words were in some cases very amusing as they evidently had not learned the words correctly. We reached the docks and embarked silently and as night shades closed around us we sailed down to an anchorage to wait until the moon sinks at eleven thirty P. M.

(To be continued.)



Our Commanding Officer
LT. COL. WM. H. SMITH

A BOAR HUNT IN FRANCE.

By Lt. Overholser.

An animal fairly frequently mentioned in English literature, especially in reference to Christmas customs, and yet one not very common in this country, is the wild boar. Since nearly everyone, therefore, has seen references to this animal, a brief account of his habits and a description of a French boar-hunt may be of some interest.

The wild boar, as the name implies, is a sort of uncivilized cousin of the common (or garden variety) of pig. The cast of countenance, so to speak, is very similar, but the boar's bristles are long and coarse, and one tooth in either side of the upper jaw is so elongated as to be aptly referred to as a tusk. The aspect of the brute, therefore, is rather ferocious, but fortunately the disposition does not match. Very rarely does the boar attack human beings unless wounded or starving. If he is enraged, however, his great weight and speed, and his ugly tusks, make him an undesirable enemy. Under ordinary circumstances the boar is fairly timid, and I have personally caused a whole drove to scatter and run by simply scuffing my foot on the ground. During the day he sleeps preferably in the woods, but at night he takes the family on a foraging expedition. If they confine their activities to the woods there

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LT. OVERHOLSER'S STORY

Cont. from Page 3

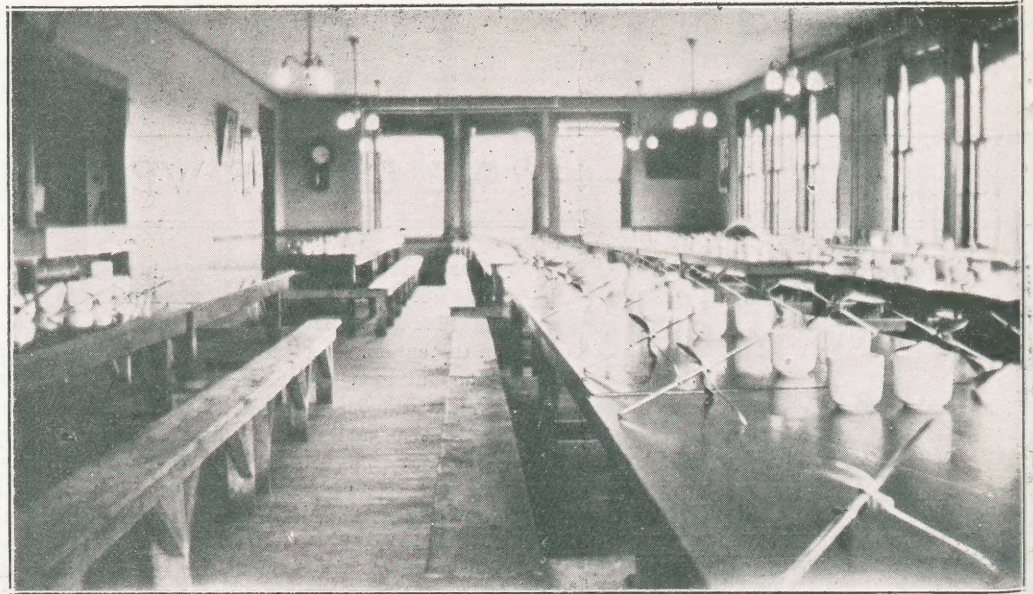
would be little objection, but as it is the farmer's crops are not exempt. As the boars root and dig, they do a great deal of damage, and it is for this reason that when, early in the war, the French Government prohibited hunting, it specifically allowed the killing of boar and foxes as being pests (*animaux nuisibles*).

The part of France in which I happened to be stationed (between Neufchateau and Chaumont) is ideal for these animals, being heavily wooded, with clearings and fields devoted to farming. As the chances of shooting one or more boar on a hunt were good, the inhabitants frequently went on such parties, in a few of which it was my privilege to be a participant. The purpose of a boar hunt is three-fold—it is, in the first place, pretty good sport, and gives plenty of exercise; it reduces the number of these pests; and the boar meat is edible (this advantage, in view of the high cost of meat in France, is obvious).

For a boar-hunt a party of six or more is preferable; the reason will appear later. A pack of dogs, too, is almost essential. As for firearms, the double-barrelled shotgun is usually employed, each cartridge containing from 9 to 16 shot of perhaps 32 calibre. It is well to be prepared to shoot a second time if the first shot only wounds or frightens the animal, as a wounded boar may charge; hence the desirability of two barrels.

Running through the woods are wagon-roads, or lanes as we may term them (trenches), usually intersecting at right angles. When we reach the part of the woods where the boar are thought to be most numerous, the party divides. From time to time, as we go down a lane, we see the tracks made by the boar as they cross the road (boars travel through the underbrush rather than along the roads). If the tracks appear fresh, and especially if several animals appear to have made tracks, one of the party is detailed to "stand guard" over that crossing. The one instruction, and one that must be rigidly obeyed, is always to fire into the woods, never down the lane; that is, not to shoot at the animal as he crosses the lane. The reason is obvious; a shot fired down the lane may hit your companion who is watching the next crossing. If this rule is obeyed, no one will be hurt, for human beings find it practically impossible to walk through the underbrush; as a consequence, they always stick to the roads.

Soon we hear the dogs baying, and we know that they are on the track of a boar. The barking comes nearer; will he come down this trail? At any rate, we are in readiness to aim and fire at short notice. Perhaps he goes down another trail instead, but if there are enough of us, that is guarded, too. As it is, however, we hear a cracking of underbrush near us, and approaching. Almost immediately we see a huge black beast bounding and running along at a surprisingly rapid rate. He is rather near-sighted, and before he can see the marksman (who should be behind a tree), you aim and fire at a point near where his neck joins his shoulder. This (if you are a good shot) penetrates his lung or heart, and kills him almost instantly. You shout the signal for a success-



WHERE NATURE IS DISCOURAGED.

ful shot, "A-la-li", and this shout is passed along. The leader of the hunt blows for assembly, and the party gathers to inspect your game. As the carcass weighs two or three hundred pounds at least, several men drag it out to the highway, the dogs dancing about it and licking up the blood. A cart has come out from the village to carry the body, and we trudge back, feeling that we have done a good day's work.

YOUR WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Is your War Risk Insurance policy still "among the missing?" If it is you should write to the Insurance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., giving the following information. Full name; rank and organization at the time of application for insurance; army serial number; present address; name and address of the beneficiary; if you do not desire that the insurance certificate be sent to a beneficiary, state what disposition is to be made of it.

A memorandum to this effect has been circulated to the army by General March upon receipt of an announcement from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that a large number of insurance certificates remain undelivered. This is due to insufficient or no address having been given in some cases, while in many others the address of the beneficiary has changed and the certificate has been returned. All officers and enlisted men whose insurance certificates have not been received either by themselves or by their beneficiaries, are advised to communicate with the War Risk Bureau as outlined above. Certificates will in no case be sent for file to The Adjutant General of the Army.

THRIFT.

In order to demonstrate to the American troops at home and abroad the value of thrift a series of three lectures on wise buying, sane saving and secure investment will be delivered to more than a million and a half soldiers by

Y. M. C. A. secretaries in cooperation with the Savings Division of the Treasury Department. The lectures are being prepared by William Mather Lewis, and are calculated to be of inestimable value to the soldiers when they return to civil life. "We don't want the soldiers to scrimp on their smokes, movies or theatres," says Mr. Lewis, "but we do want them to capitalize some of their earnings. Thrift means taking into consideration the needs of one's self, family and country not only for the present but for the future. Practical ideas of economy will be suggested, and one of the best mediums for saving is War Savings Stamps, which may be purchased from the disbursing officer at the cantonments."

ARMY DEBTS.

Soldiers may be retained in the service to satisfy a debt to the government, according to a ruling of the Judge Advocate General. He holds that when there are several soldiers applying for discharge under the provisions of Circular No. 77, of November 21, 1918, which authorizes the discharge of men upon their application where the same will not cripple an organization, where there is illness in his family or he is needed in an industry or occupation, those men not indebted to the government are entitled to first consideration. To justify the discharge of a soldier indebted to the government, prior to the other men in his unit, illness or distress in the soldiers' family must be most critical, and his services must be shown to be so essential that he is a key or pivot man in an important industry.

Enlisted men who entered the service since April 1, 1917, who are under treatment at hospitals will, when able to return to duty, be sent for discharge to the demobilization center nearest their place of entrance into the service. If, however, the distance from the hospital to that point is less than the distance from the hospital to the demobilization center the men will be discharged at the hospital.

PASS IN REVIEW—!

SMACK!

SLIM BURTIS SHOULD
MAKE A CLASS "A" FIRST
SACKER. HE ALSO
BATS 1000—WITH
THE LADIES

COME ON THERE,
STEP LIVELY! LETS
SEE WHAT YE
GOT!

BASE BALL

SHOOT EM
OVER KID!

THE ONLY THING LIEBEN
EVER CAUGHT WAS A COLD

BUSH LEAGUE PICKETTS
GOING AFTER A GROUNDER

TUNK!

MC CHULEY — A BIG LEAGUE
POSSIBILITY

HUTCH — COVERING 2ND

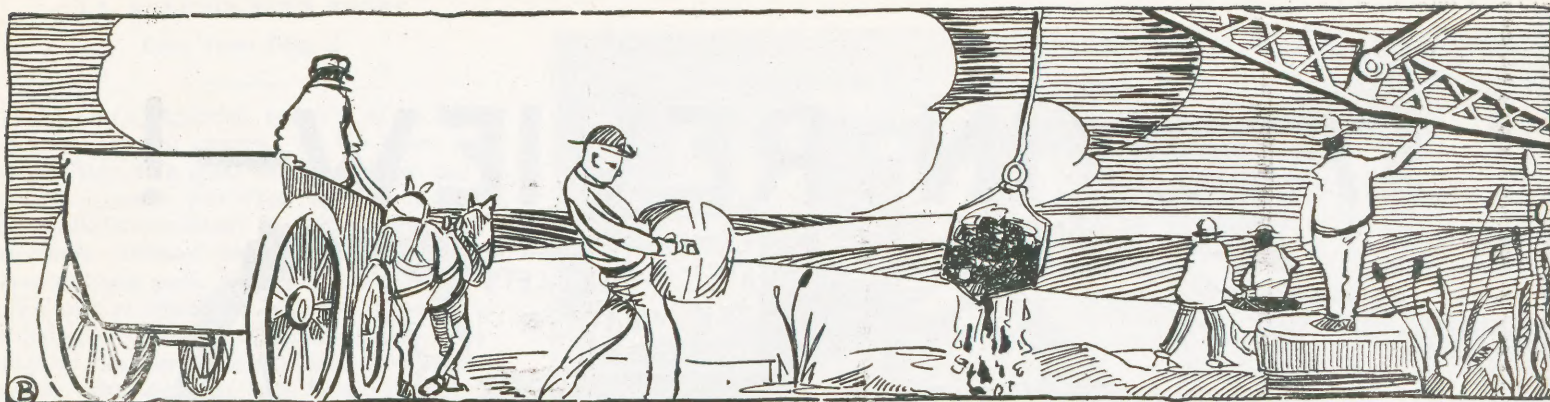
RIGHT IN THE
GLUVE—BO!

STEWART—LIMBERING
UP—

CONGER — WHO
WE ARE WATCHING
WITH INTEREST—

BURCHIT

WE SHOULD HAVE
CONWAY FOR MASCOT



A MAN'S JOB—THE MODERN FARM.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SAYS:

"We should spend hundreds of millions of dollars reclaiming land for the returning soldier and arranging labor bureaus so that he may be certain to have every chance to work. The man who has gone into the Army should be given in peculiar fashion the best chance that this country affords to become a farmer, or to work at his trade or profession. If possible he should be encouraged to become a farmer, in accordance with some such plan as that proposed by Secretary Lane."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AFTER DISCHARGE: WHAT THEN?

There are many difficult problems which face us as a nation after the war, and not the easiest of these is the problem of what is to become of the soldier boys when they are discharged and want to go back to civil life, and find that there are no jobs which will enable them to make a living. Also, another problem which we are facing is the cost of living entailed by an effort to feed our defeated enemies. For years, we have seen without a pang, the vast tracts of lands which are wasted in the different parts of our country for the want of men who have the vision and the courage to bring them to a state of productivity. Here now, we have two needs. A great job wants men and there are going to be a great number of men who want a job.

We have to protect the labor market against any possible collapse by being swamped with a surplus labor. To settle all our boys in the cities where there is not sufficient opportunity now for employment would be disastrous and would inevitably mean great suffering for food and money. Now in the springtime of the year is the time for them to get out to the west and raise the produce that shall make the market well supplied with food for the next winter and the result will be that food will be greatly reduced in price.

The plan of the Secretary of the Interior is twofold. It is first of all, a problem of Reclamation and secondly a project for raising more food to reduce the cost of living. There are large tracts of our country which are so wet and swampy that they do not at present afford opportunity for any sort of useful vege-

tation. There are also large tracts that are so arid and dry that no vegetation can grow on them. The problem is to get the labor that is necessary to drain the one and irrigate the other. Some of the most successful men in the country are those who have gone out to remake the waste lands of our country and then having remade them, have made their fortune on them. The task is one which requires great fortitude and stick-to-it-iveness. But the returns are big and one who takes up the project will always have the satisfaction of knowing that he has a man's job. The returned soldier who has faced the realities of the great war does not either desire or expect charity of the government and the folks at home. He wants a job that has a future and one that can interest him for he has learned the true lesson of manhood.

WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING.

Alabama—Bill for soldier settlement has become a law and the legislature has passed a memorial urging the State delegation in Congress to do everything possible to secure the enactment of Federal law. A committee working under the Post-War Council of Defense, consisting of six State officials and three others, are officially in charge of the matter.

Arizona—An appropriate bill for co-operation with the United States has been introduced.

Arkansas—Governor Brough has appointed a committee of eleven, with himself as ex-officio member, to represent the State, and has wired President Wilson urging his active support of the congressional legislation. A joint resolution has been passed by the legislature urging the Arkansas congressional delegation to do everything possible for Federal legislation.

California—The Breed bill was introduced January 21 for referendum to the people of the State to carry a \$10,000,000 bond issue. It carries also a \$10,000 appropriation. Another bill has been introduced by Senator Breed, permitting co-operation with the United States and carrying a direct appropriation of \$1,000,000. The legislature passed a joint resolution urging the adoption by Congress of soldier-settlement legislation.

Colorado—A bill has been introduced carrying an appropriation of \$750,000 for soldier settlements in co-operation with the Federal Government. A resolution endorsing the soldier settlement legislation before Congress was adopted by both Houses.

Florida—A bill has been enacted authorizing the Internal Improvement Board to use State lands for soldier settlement and to co-operate with the United States.

Idaho—The legislature has passed a bill carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 for soldier settlements.

Illinois—A bill has been introduced carrying an appropriation of \$1,250,000.

Kentucky—Governor Stanley, now Senator-elect, has appointed a Soldiers Land Settlement Committee composed of Dr. Franklin L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, chairman; Harvey Chenault, of Richmond; Owsley Brown, of Louisville; W. A. Wickless, of Greenville; and W. F. Bradshaw, of Paducah, to represent the State in co-operative work, the legislature not being in session.

Louisiana—Governor Pleasant has wired President Wilson asking his active support of congressional legislation, and has appointed a committee of five to represent the State.

Maine—The Governor's message to the legislature urges co-operation with the United States in soldier settlement.

Maryland—The legislature is not in session, but the Agricultural Committee of the State Council of Defense is acting as a co-operating agency for the State.

Massachusetts—A bill has been introduced providing for a commission for independent State settlement work and for co-operation with the Federal Government for soldier settlement. The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000.

Michigan—A bill has been introduced for co-operative soldier-settlement work; also a bill for a holding corporation designed especially for co-operation with the United States.

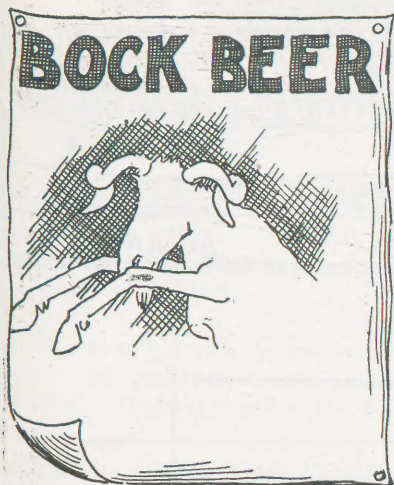
Minnesota—A bill has been introduced for co-operation with the United States in soldier settlement; also a bill for a landholding corporation for action with the United States.

Mississippi—The Mississippi legislation does not meet until 1920, but a committee of eight has been appointed to represent the State as a state wide meeting to formulate a policy.

Missouri—Bills have been introduced for the creation of drainage, waterways, and conservation commissions and for the utilization of moneys derived from the sale of sand and gravel from Missouri rivers, and providing for co-operation with the United States in reclamation matters; also a bill for soldier settlement.

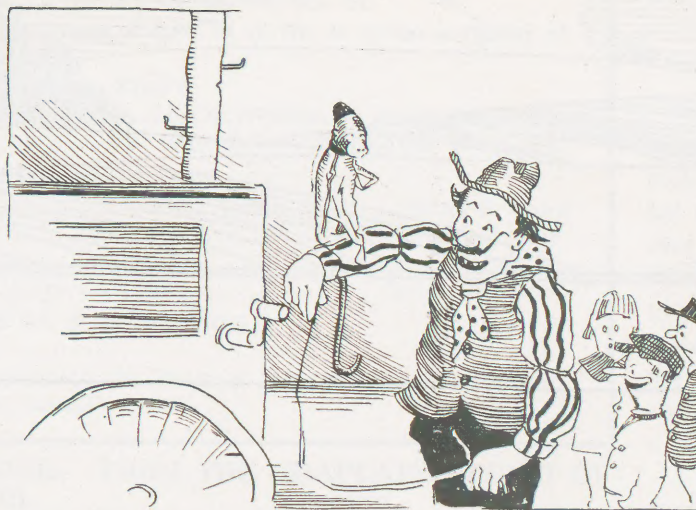
Montana—A bill for co-operation with the

GENTLE SPRIG—



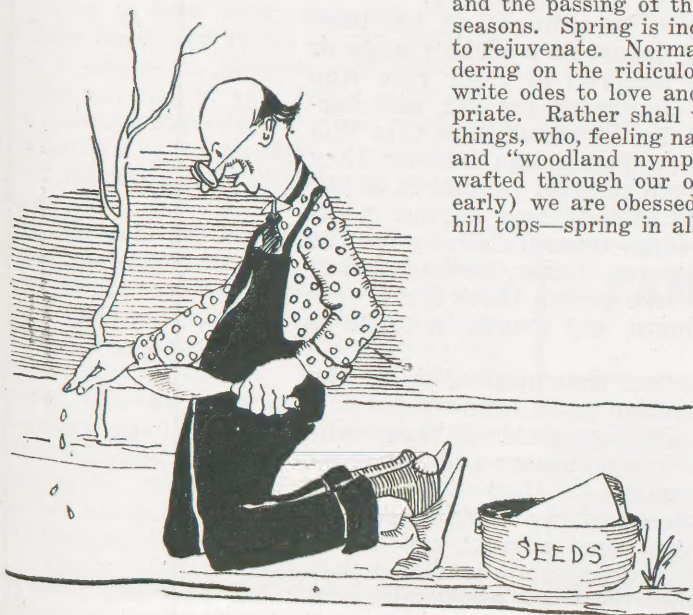
BOCK BEER

One of the first intimations of spring's approach is the appearance of the Bock beer signs in the windows of our liquor emporiums. However, we wonder who is going to be the goat after July first.



MUSIC

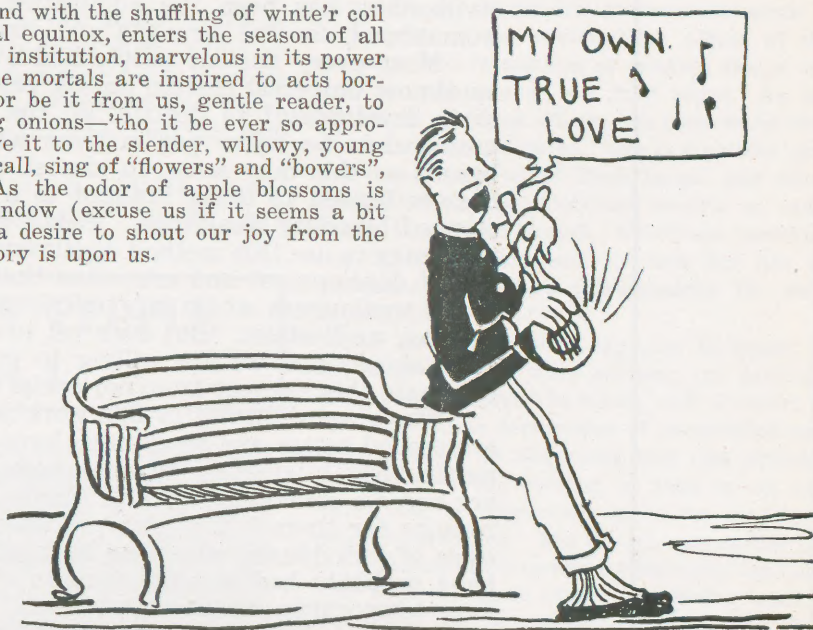
Music hath its charms e'en though it be the simple hurdy-gurdy. How oft' in the spring twi-light, we have been roused from our lethargy by its welcome notes. And Tony with the monk—Heaven bless them! Remember how those pennies fairly rattled in our trousers pocket.



GARDENING

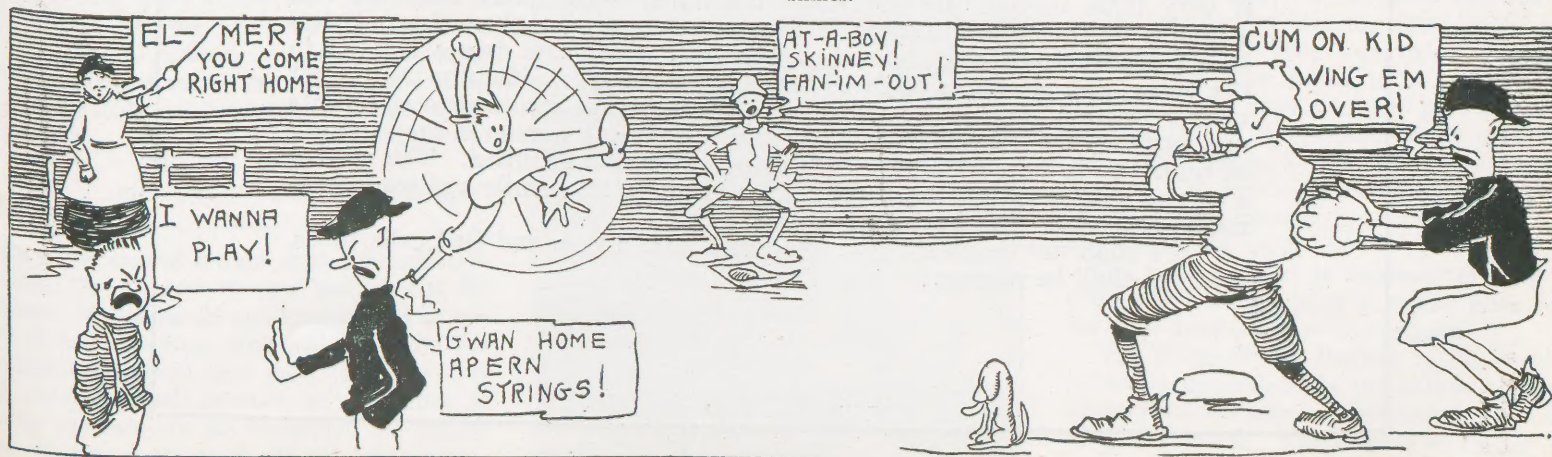
Gardening is another form of this same insanity. Even poor father, wearied with the cares of the office, hurries homeward, displaying a certain youthful exuberance with the odor of scented onions in his nostrils. Yea verily, our fond parent must admit that a spade is a spade.

Yes—Spring has come, and with the shuffling of winte'r coil and the passing of the vernal equinox, enters the season of all seasons. Spring is indeed an institution, marvelous in its power to rejuvenate. Normally sane mortals are inspired to acts bordering on the ridiculous. For be it from us, gentle reader, to write odes to love and young onions—'tho it be ever so appropriate. Rather shall we leave it to the slender, willowy, young things, who, feeling nature's call, sing of "flowers" and "bowers", and "woodland nymphs". As the odor of apple blossoms is wafted through our office window (excuse us if it seems a bit early) we are obsessed with a desire to shout our joy from the hill tops—spring in all its glory is upon us.



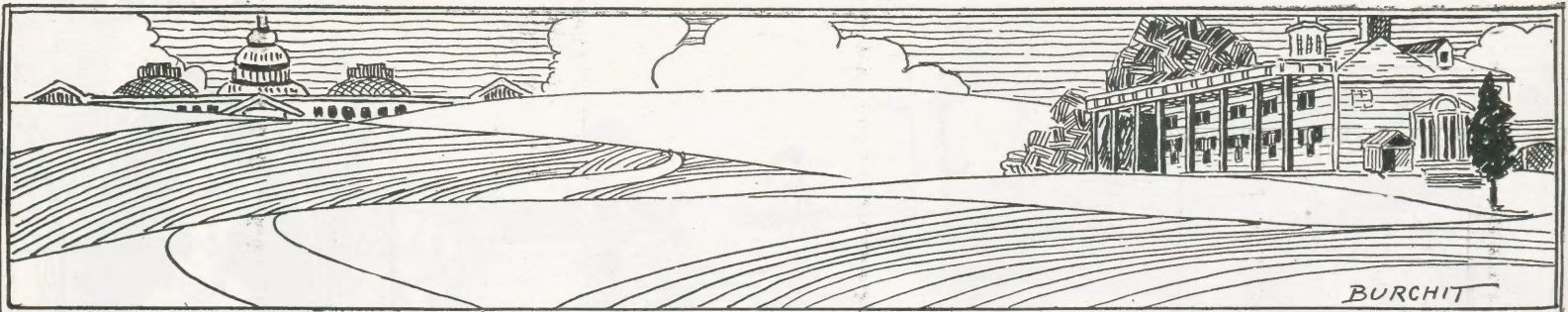
LOVE.

In spring a young man's thoughts turn towards love and silk shirts. With the first bloom of the wild flower and the freshly painted "keep off the grass" signs, it assumes the leading role in our-door sports. If we must "make hay while the sun shines" we must also "make love while the moon shines."



BASE BALL

Hey fatty! cum--on over! Pinkie's got a new ball-an-glove! Throughout this great land of our, the crack of the ball bat is heard on every empty lot, strewn tho' it may be with tomato cans and ash heaps. What matters it, if chores are to be done and errands are to be run—we gotta play ball!



EDITORIAL.

The Greeks epitomized the element of nature which impressed them most in their strength-God Hercules. In the Olympic games, their hero of the day was the man who proved the strongest in the contest. Consequently, not by any means the least contribution of the Greeks to modern civilization, has been the admiration for perfect manhood and perfect womanhood, for the strength and virility which they symbolize.

Most every ancient people had a horror of weaklings. It has been an almost universal custom among peoples of nature at a certain stage of their development to destroy all the young children of their race who promised to be below par in their physical equipment for life, and barbarous as this may seem, in almost every case the result was that this custom tended to being reduced to a very low percentage because they stopped breeding weaklings. Today, among enlightened peoples it is not necessary to use this method of elimination because we have learned methods of development and education that in a large measure allows for the initial weaknesses which any individual may have. Today, instead of destroying, we Reclaim. But even yet to every virile person there is a horror in weakness and we are willing to go to almost any length in order to eliminate this element from our social order.

The great difficulty in this work is in the fact that most of those who are second-raters and weaklings, have no ambition to be otherwise. It is particularly interesting to note how much pleasure most of those who are chronic weaklings, take in discussing their weaknesses and assigning reasons for them. It is also particularly disgusting. Most of this large class of individuals, who drag back on the wheels of the world's progress have probably had at some time in their lives, some ailment which may have temporarily incapacitated them. But in their present condition they have an added and much more malignant ailment which essentially constitutes cowardice. It is a disease which we must treat as faithfully and scientifically as we would a case of insanity. It is not nearly as complicated as the latter, but its widespread prevalence makes it dangerous.

The Greeks fell short of their work. The strength they loved had in it very little beyond the physical. We have found today that the real strength or the real weakness of a person lies deeper than this. It lies in his spiritual self and the will-power with which one drives himself to the duties and pleasures of life. When a person is in difficulty that is not truly overwhelming, and lays down to despair, he has qualified to all intents and purposes for a social imbecile. It ill behooves any person in the strength of their life to be continually despairing of their difficulties. The way of a strong man is rather to accept his condition with a smile and work with might and main that better days shall come.

We shall not be weaklings: the world calls to us, and God calls to us, that we shall be strong.

THE RECLAIMER

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LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

France, February 20, 1919.

Colonel Walter D. McCaw, M. C.,

Chief Surgeon, A. E. F.

My dear Colonel McCaw:

Now that active operations are at an end, and many officers and enlisted personnel are preparing to sever their connection with the military forces and return to civil life, I desire to express my personal appreciation and thanks and that of your fellow members of the American Expeditionary forces to you, and through you to the members of your Department, for the splendid services they have rendered.

At the front and in the long chain of hospitals extending down to the Base Forts, I have watched the fine and unselfish character of their work, and the achievements which have added new glory to the whole professions they have so ably represented. Many of them have shared with the line troops the hardships of campaign conditions and have sustained casualties and privations with fortitude that is beyond praise. No labor has been too exhausting and no danger too great to prevent their full discharge of duty.

A special word of thanks is due to those members who were attached to and served continuously with the armies of our Allies. Their efficiency and high ideals have called for the highest praise of the Allied Governments under whom they have served.

Before they leave France, will you convey to all ranks under your command the deep sense of my personal appreciation of their splendid services and my regret at the impracticability of sending each and every one of them a letter of thanks.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John J. Pershing.

No more canned letters of recommendation please. The Surgeon General has tabooed the practice of issuing in multigraphed form letters of commendation furnished officers of the Medical Department upon their discharge from the service, which practice at a number of camps has come to his attention. He directs that all letters of commendation be typewritten in each case and signed by the senior representative of the Surgeon General present.

FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S POINT OF VIEW.

The attendance at last week's services was very gratifying. At the Protestant service, there were many ladies present and these ladies always lend a dignified atmosphere to the service. We welcome the strangers and bid them welcome.

There are many boys who do not attend as yet, who could arrange to be there if they so desired. If you find that your duties interfere with your church attendance, see the Chaplain and he will help you to arrange it. It is to your advantage.

A clean heart is the soil of God's garden. In it he plants things that beautify and strengthen character.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

No. 4.



"PICKOO"

SPEAKING OF DIETITIANS

Don't call the fair lady at the hospital who prepares the menus comprising your diet a cook or a maid. It is not only not good form but bad taste. The Surgeon General has issued a circular letter defining her place and duties in the hospital, in which it is stated that to place a competent dietitian on the same basis with cooks and maids is an injustice to her and a disadvantage to the hospital. "Socially their status should be that of nurses," it is stated.

A consideration of the duties and status of dietitians in a number of military hospitals prompted the issuance of this general statement defining rather exactly their place and duty, which, however, is subject to modification when applied to individual hospitals.

It is pointed out that the dietitian is responsible as far as her professional work is concerned, to the commanding officer of the hospital, and in matters of conduct she is under the authority of the chief nurse. As assistant to the mess officer, she cooperates with him and the chief nurse. She is a civilian employee of the Medical Department, and those designated as head dietitians receive an additional \$5 pay per month. Dietitians performing the duties of head dietitian but not so designated should be recommended for such appointment.

The head dietitian is expected to report to the chief nurse or ward surgeon any deficiencies of service found in wards, and to report to the mess officer deficiencies of preparation and service found in the mess hall and kitchen. She inspects the serving of food in all the wards and is responsible in seeing that it is properly prepared. She is also responsible for the planning of all menus for patients, but confers with the mess officer concerning market conditions before approving menus, and generally supervises and assigns the work of her assistants.

The dietitians have immediate supervision of the preparation of food in the general patients' mess, sick officers' mess and nurses' mess; are charged with the filling of the food carts; have immediate supervision of general diet kitchen; plan menus, to be approved before use by the head dietitian; have direct responsibility for the preparation of diets, assisted by sufficient help to relieve them of the details; visit wards to confer with surgeons, nurses and in suitable cases with patients regarding special diets.

The head dietitian is supposed to have an office with a desk located in a quiet place near the mess department or diet kitchen.

"The worth of the dietitian to the hospital is largely determined by the degree to which cooperative relations are established," says the Surgeon General. "Conferences at regular intervals, in which the commanding officer meets with the head dietitian, chief nurse and mess officer, are recommended."



Private Clovus Simpson, who was quite seriously injured on the highway near the hospital last Saturday evening, is doing very nicely and will be able to return to duty within a very short time.

Sergeant Homer Bunker has returned from his home in New York City. We trust that the Broadway pavements are not as hard as the macadam road to Attleboro. "Need any liniment, Bunker?"

George W. Williams and George Campbell, of Lowell, visited with Azel Campbell of this hospital during the past week.

Corporal Charles Gass has gone to Louisville, Kentucky, having accompanied Eli Stickrod to his home at that place.

Sergeant Leonard Picketts has recovered from a recent injury. The Sergeant had his foot badly cut several days ago while attempting to escape from one of our Corporals, who was raving quite madly, after the sergeant had awakened him from his slumbers with a glass of ice water.

Miss Rose Gortz and Marcus Nurah visited with the latter's brother at the hospital during the week.

Miss L. M. Rosengrant, of Plains, Penna., is still at the hospital visiting with her brother, Fred. The brother is doing very nicely and the daily walks with his sister are benefiting him greatly.

Corporal David Morgan has been granted a furlough and has gone to his home at Columbus, Ohio to visit with friends and relatives.

Sergeant Elmer Hoffman has returned from the state of Washington having escorted a patient to that place.

Mr. Coughlin, a student at Harvard, visited with his sister, Miss Mildred Coughlin, one of the Reconstruction Aides at this hospital, on last Saturday.

George Lucy and Harry F. Martin, of Melrose, spent several days at the hospital recently with John Lucy, a brother of the former.

Private Charles Healey has returned from a seven day furlough, which he spent with his family in New York City. He sure has been missed, for everyone misses the plumber.

Corporal Charles Hardiman, night super-

visor, was not able to report for duty on Thursday evening because of a slight illness. The corporal was confined to quarters for a little while but is now on duty again.

Teake Opperwall and Miss Opperwall were at the hospital several days during the week and visited with Herman Opperwall, who is doing very nicely at present.

Private William Parsons has gone to Ripley, West Virginia, where he will spend a seven day furlough.

Private Carl Bast is visiting his home at Allentown, Penna., having been granted a ten day furlough.

Private Herbert Schaeffer has been working in the dispensary for several days during the absence of Corporal Gass, who is on detached service.

Corporal Jacob Browne is again using the Shoe Leather Express between the hospital and Boston. If the corporal walks it a few more times he will be able to tell just how many steps between the two places.

Private Marvin Conger has returned from a ten-day furlough, which he spent with relatives in Washington, D. C. Conger will now be seen on the baseball field and his rest we hope has filled him with "pep."

Oscar Zottman, who was recently transferred from this hospital to General Hospital No. 8 at Otisville, N. Y., has been placed in charge of the garages at the latter post. Zottman is an expert auto mechanic, having been a chief mechanic for the Cadillac Motor Company.

Sergeant Edward Carlson has returned from California, to which state he escorted one of our discharged patients.

Many of the men of our personnel greeted fellow soldiers, with whom they had chummed at Camps Sevier and Greenleaf previous to their coming here, on the post last week. These men were acting as escorts for the new patients that arrived.

Private James J. Sullivan has returned from Philadelphia, having spent a ten-day furlough with his parents.

The Jewish Welfare Board furnished the men of this hospital a splendid concert on Sunday afternoon. The boys are indeed grateful to the board and to the entertainers.

Colonel D. C. Howard, Colonel F. F. Russell and Lieut. Colonel A. G. Love have been designated by the Surgeon General on a committee representing the Army, Navy, Public Health Service and the Census Bureau, to study the influenza epidemic.

A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

The men who have served in the United States Army have had some wonderful experiences and have seen much country that they would not have seen otherwise. The war has in this way benefited many of us. However, we have seen some places that we never care to see again. Thus many of us felt when we saw U. S. A. General Hospital No. 34 for the first time. The fact that it is so far from any town naturally discouraged most of us. However after a little sojourn here we have learned that our hurried conclusions were entirely wrong. We all admit that there is no place like home but next to home comes the state of Massachusetts. We are caring for some men at this hospital at present who have had greater experiences and endured more hardships than we and we feel it our duty to stay here until the job is done. Thus many of us are planning and it may be necessary for us to remain here throughout the summer. If such should be the case we will be cheery about it and do our work as efficiently as ever.

Some of the men seem to have a feeling that we will remain here until autumn and are already beginning to plan accordingly. Already two of our men have purchased automobiles and are planning some real rides for the summer evenings. This state is known for its beautiful summer resorts and we boys are planning to visit these at times when we are off duty. We are very fortunate to have two fine lakes such as, Lakes Pearl and Archer, so near our post. The dances that are held each evening at the lakes during the summer months will attract many of the men. Some of our boys have already secured a cottage at the lake and are planning to spend their hours when off duty at the lake and enjoy a good rest. The following men are members of what is to be known as the Non-Com Club and they are all set for a great summer at the lake: Sergeants William Keane, Elmer Hoffman, Joseph Cavanagh, William E. Long and Corporals Walter Braun, Ralph Murray and Rudolph Emmons.

SOME WASH!

Some wash was turned out by army laundries in January according to figures obtained from the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Twenty-two army laundries, owned and operated by the government at the various camps, cantonments, posts and stations in the United States laundered 9,977,444 pieces of clothing in that month. The gross receipts from these operations were \$543,910 and the net profit, after deducting the cost of operation, amounted to \$248,479. The laundries are operated by the Laundry Branch of the Salvage Division.

PORT OF MISSING MEN

Greater and greater becomes the scope of the Port of Missing Men, the column containing inquiries to the office of the Surgeon General requesting that information as to the present location of soldiers be brought to the attention of the thousands of men returning from overseas through the medium of the thirty-two hospital newspapers published in general hospitals throughout the United States.

Camp newspapers are beginning to realize the tremendous interest of anxious relatives in the Port of Missing Men, and arrangements are being perfected by which it is hoped that the camp newspapers of the seventeen cantonments where physical reconstruction has been authorized will add this feature, and increase the readers of this column by at least three hundred thousand.

The Camp Dix Times at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, is the first of the camp papers to publish the Port of Missing Men.

This column continues to bring news of missing men to many of those at home, and the inquiries pour in daily in ever increasing volume. Not all news is good news, however, for in reply to an inquiry one New York mother learned from a wounded soldier in another hospital that her son, from whom she had not heard in many months, and whose fate was in doubt, had been killed in battle. This news was confirmed by a soldier who had but recently returned from overseas, for this man had been a buddy of her son and was able to write her many details of the manner in which he gave his life for his country. While this information brought grief into that home, it at least settled the dread suspense under which this mother had labored for months.

Every soldier reader must remember that the success of the Port of Missing Men depends on the fullest co-operation, and every reader is urged to scan the inquiries and immediately report to the family any news of a missing "Buddy."

ABBOTT, RONALD W., Pvt., M. G. Co., 28th Inf. Reported missing in action July 19. Inquiry from Mrs. C. W. Abbott, 187 Dougan St., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

ARMSTRONG, J. L., Corp., Co. B, 116th Field Signal Bat. Army Serial No. 259,119. Believed to be in Columbus, S. C.

Inquiry from Estella Carroll, care of George Borgfeldt & Co., 16th St. and Irving Place, New York City.

ARTZ, ROBERT E., Pvt. Co. E, 108th M. G. Bn.

Inquiry from Mrs. Artz, Donaldson, Pa.

BATES, GEORGE A., Pvt., Sanitary Detach., 105th Inf. Reported missing since September 29.

Inquiry from Miss E. Bates, 371 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BADER, JOHN, Pvt., Co. D, 110th Inf. Reported missing in action Sept. 26. Last heard

from August 25, at that time with Co. H, 49th Inf.

Inquiry from Mrs. G. Mathes (sister), 60 Foxall St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALYEAT, CHARLES D., Pvt., at one time with Bat. A, 137th F. A.; taken overseas with Camp Shelby June Automatic Repl. Draft, Art. No further word; not listed as a casualty.

Inquiry from Mrs. Phoebe Balyeat (Mother), Topeka, LaGrange, Ind.

BRESKIN, JACK, Co. M, 23rd Inf. Reported missing in action June 6. Last heard from May 27.

Inquiry from Bertha Breskin, 1456 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

BOETTNER, CLARENCE F., P. F. C., Co. M, 61st Inf. Reported killed in action on Oct. 13.

Inquiry from Charles A. Boettner, 120 South 7th St., Newark, N. J.

CARMICHAEL, CARL H., Pvt., Hdq. Co., 316th Inf. Missing in action since Sept. 26.

Inquiry from W. R. Carmichael, 909 Wischler Ave., Erie, Pa.

COUGHLIN, EDWIN A., Co. L, 309th Inf. Killed in action Oct. 16.

Inquiry from Vera F. Coughlin, 261 Forrest St., Jersey City, N. J.

DEVLIN, LESLIE A., Pvt., Co. C, 316th Inf. Last heard from Sept. 21. Reported missing in action Sept. 26.

Inquiry from Mrs. Clara W. Devlin, 209 East 120th St., New York City.

FORD, THOMAS L., Pvt., Bat. F, 336 F. A. Left Camp Dix for overseas last July. Not heard from since.

Inquiry from Mrs. M. Ford, 5 Linden St., Newark, N. J.

FRAMPTON, HOWARD IRVING, Pvt., Co. D, 309th Inf., 78th Division.

Inquiry from Mrs. F. Frampton, Sr., 47 Brush St., Glendale, N. Y.

FRITZ LOUIS HENRY, Corp., 76th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. Marines. Last heard from Oct. 16.

Inquiry from Mrs. George C. Powers, 2208 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREELEY, RAYMOND E., Pvt. Co. M, 110th Inf. Reported severely wounded on July 29th and Sept. 20. Believed to be in hospital in France. Last heard from July 22.

Inquiry from Mrs. Etta Greeley, 762 Union St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

GLICKMAN, SAM., Pvt., Co. M, 49th Inf. Inquiry from Miss Minna Svbofsky, 534 E. 11th St., New York City.

HILL, SAMUEL C., Pvt., Co. B, 302nd Bat., Tank Corps. Last heard from Oct. 10. Mail returned from S. O. S. Hospital No. 40, Liverpool, Eng.

HALLBERG, CHARLES J., Corp., Co. A, 165th Inf., 42nd Div. Last heard from Oct. 15. Reported missing in action.

Inquiry from Charles J. Hallberg, 60 Far- rington St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

KELLY, JOHN W., Pvt., Co. C, 307th Inf. Reported severely wounded Oct. 5. Last heard from Sept. 21.

Inquiry from Mary Kelly (mother), 1263 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KNODEL, FRED GEORGE, Corp., Co. K, 111th Inf. Last heard from Nov. 19. Was then at Base Hospital, No. 45, A. E. F.

CHANGES AT THE HOSPITAL.

Orders recently came from Washington granting discharges to the following officers: 1st Lieuts. Henry Clinton Burgess, M. C.; Harry M. Agris, M. C. and Archie Oberdorfer, M. C. Lieutenant Burgess will return to his home at Canandaigua, N. Y., and will at once go on duty at the private hospital where he was located previous to his entrance into the army. Lieutenant Agris will return to his home at Brooklyn. Lieutenant Oberdorfer will leave the post as soon as an officer arrives to relieve him as head of the Ophthalmological Department. 1st Lieutenant Joseph M. L. Bruno, M. C., has arrived at this post during the week and will be assigned to duty at once. The new officer comes from Camp Upton, N. Y.

Miss Eunice M. Stillwell of the Army Nurse Corps has been relieved from duty and will go to her home at Willard, N. Y. Mrs. Grace P. Gilbert, one of our Reconstruction Aides, who has been on duty here for some time, will leave soon for her home at Topeka, Kansas, where she will join her husband who recently returned from France.

A LETTER.

To the Editor of "The Reclaimer."

I, Mrs. van Lennep, am glad to say that my son, Christian, has improved nicely under the splendid care and attention given him by the doctors, nurses and attendants of this hospital.

Mr. Reed, of the American Red Cross, makes it possible for me to be with my son daily, by transporting me himself in his machine or by sending some one of his efficient Motor Corps for me. He also brings many delicacies and much sunshine to the sick room. The beautiful flowers of Mrs. Haywood, which she brings my son, keep the room fragrant and cheerful all the time.

The Chaplain is a constant visitor, amusing my boy by telling him pleasant stories that cause him to forget his troubles. Corporal Stanton is always so willing to give a helping hand for our boys' families and send them to the right parties for information. In fact everyone is so kind and considerate that I cannot express my appreciation for these kindnesses without tears coming into my eyes.

Mrs. B. Roeters van Lennep.

* * * * *

Inquiry from M. M. Griffith, 114 W. 34th St., New York City.

LAIDLAW, DAVID, Pvt., Co. A, 110th Inf. Reported severely wounded Oct. 2.

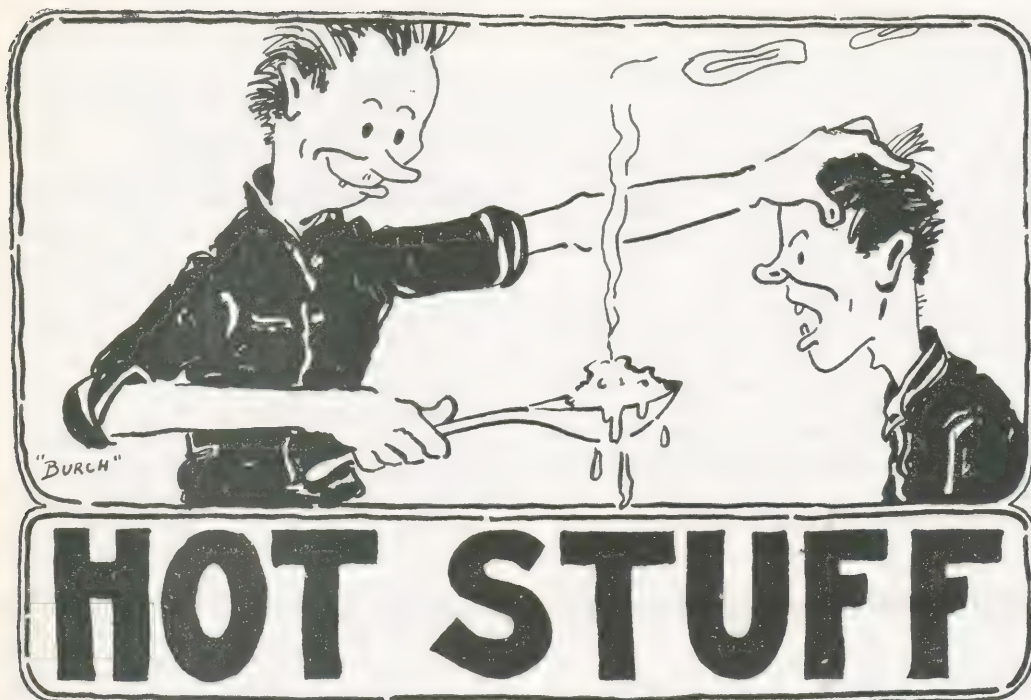
Inquiry from Mrs. R. Cockburn, 183 E. 80th St., New York City.

LOVEN, HARRY F., Pvt. D, 16th Inf. Reported killed in action July 19.

Inquiry from Miss Margaret Loeven, 184 6th St., Jersey City, N. J.

Teacher: "What do you know about Aladdin's Lamp?"

Small Boy: "If dat's de new guy in de back seat, I blacked it for him."



A Bit of Philosophy.

General Sherman was coolest when on the point of attack.

Some people are hottest when on the point of a tack! (Ask Walls.)

Assumed!

Private Hutchinson—"Kid, wake up right away, what's that noise?"

Private Conway—"Ah, lie down and go to sleep, it's only the bed ticking."

Try It and See.

A pair in a rocker
Attempted to kiss,
In less than a second
They looked like this.

Foolish Question.

Corporal Gallagher—"Mayo, got any thumb tacks?"

Private Mayo—"No Corporal, how will finger nails do?"

No Place For Families.

An officer out walking with his wife and two children happened upon a sentry.

"Halt, who is there?"

"An officer and his family."

"Advance Officer, and be recognized. Family, mark time."

Quartermaster Stuff.

First Buck: "These trousers they gave me are tighter than my skin."

Second Buck: "Impossible, man, impossible."

First Buck: "Well, I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be blamed if I can in these pants."

Met a pretty girl today,
Took her down to see a play,
Bought her candy, cake and cream,
Other things that were be seem;
Thought I was in good all right,
So when I took her home that night,
I hung around and bade a kiss,
And what do you think she said, this miss?

"Of all the cheap skates I ever lamped with me once overs, you are the crustiest two by twice, hair-brained Gazeke on Gawd's earth. Shake those gunboats of yours and evaporate. Good-night."

First Buck: "What did the Captain want with you in the orderly room?"

Second Buck: "Oh, he just wanted to put in his application for his old job in my canning factory after we are mustered out."

We think this story very apropos of some of the professionals on this post.

Enraged father to private son just arrived home:

"You say you are engaged to four girls? How do you account for such graceless conduct?"

Sonny Buck: "Can't say, dad, 'm S. O. L. Cupid musta shot me with a machine gun."

Percy Whosis had just proposed and dreamily eyed his chosen one.

"Have you ever loved before?"

"No, Percy, I have admired men before for their strength, courage, beauty, or intelligence or something like that, but with you, Percy, dear, it is just love."

DIAMOND DOPE

By Doc.

Now that all contracts have been signed and the hold-outs have been brought back into the fold it might be well to give some of our material the once-over.

True enough we have not been so fortunate as to go south for our spring training, but if the weather man is the least bit considerate, and we have an even break, there should be plenty doing up in this neck of the woods. At this time it might be well to suggest that the field in its present moist condition is in good shape for rolling, and with the rocks and debris cleared away would make a fairly good diamond.

Owing to important duties of some of the men it has not been possible to get all the men out for practice at the same time. However McCauley, captain pro-tem, has been giving the candidates some very good workouts at batting and fielding. Now as to the material for a real team, there is no doubt in my mind that we have the stuff which with a fair amount of training should cope with any of the amateur nines in the surrounding towns. We have some real class in the infield as has been demonstrated during the last week. McCauley behind the bat is a tower of strength, and whips them down to second in real major league fashion. When the weather gets a little warmer and Mack's arm loosens up, there need be little fear that the back stop position will suffer. Take it from me, the man that beats "Bud" Uhl out for second will have to shake a leg. They don't make 'em too hot for "Bud."

In Conger we have a third baseman of unusual merit, in fact the capitol city lad is an all-round player who is well versed in the fine points of the game.

Lambert and Stewart seem to be the "white hopes" on the mound. They both have speed to burn, and as the season progresses, will be able to develop proper control. "Bush League" Picketts, the diminutive "non-com" can step a few around the sacks, and should make a good running mate for either Wamba or Lant. Tate the ten second man shows ability, but needs a lot of hard work on the receiving end. Geercke has been doing fairly well at the initial sack, but I should like to see Walter Braun given a trial at that position. The outfield seems to be "anybody's money" at present. The dopest is pleased to note that we have a second Jim Thorpe in our midst, in the person of Private Screech-owl. The owl appears to be a slugger and has a great wing. If he would only get the lead out of his shoes, he has the making of a first class out-fielder.

Hutchinson, Abramson, Boxmeyer and several others are showing up well and will not be compelled to do much bench warming.

This team will be picked solely on merit and if there are any men in the post who have had any baseball experience and have not yet reported, they should do so at once. While some of the positions are being handled very well, no one has a lease on any of them and if you are a better man the management will soon discover you.

Cont. from Page 6—Col. 3

Federal Government on soldier settlements and carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 has been passed.

New Mexico—A bill has been introduced for co-operation with the Federal Government on soldier settlements. Another bill provides for an appropriation of \$400,000. The legislature has also memorialized Congress in favor of the passage of soldier-settlement legislation.

New York—A bill has been introduced providing for co-operation with the United States in soldier settlement matters. This bill carries an appropriation of \$250,000.

North Carolina—A resolution is pending to memorialize Congress to pass a soldier-settlement bill. The Governor has appointed a committee of three to represent the State.

North Dakota—A bill has been introduced providing an appropriation of \$200,000 as a soldier-settlement and immigration fund.

Oklahoma—A bill has been introduced calling for co-operation with the United States for soldier settlement, and Governor Robertson has asked for a joint resolution memorializing Congress in favor of the enactment of legislation.

Oregon—The legislature has passed a bill creating the Oregon Land Settlement Commission, appropriating an emergency fund for immediate activities, and also referring to the people at a special election to be held June 1 an act authorizing the sale of bonds of approximately \$3,000,000 for general reclamation and land settlement in co-operation with the Federal Government. Mr. William H. Crawford, secretary of the Commission, says: "The Oregon Commission has the most enthusiastic support of the people and much is expected from the efforts toward land settlement urged during the past few months."

South Carolina—A joint resolution has been introduced urging action by Congress to carry out the soldier-settlement program. A committee of three has been appointed by the Governor to represent the State. A bill for co-operation with the United States and providing for a commission has been introduced.

South Dakota—A bill has been introduced appropriating \$100,000 and permitting a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for co-operating with the United States in soldier-settlement work.

Tennessee—A joint resolution has been passed memorializing Congress to enact soldier-settlement legislation. State legislation for the same purpose is pending.

Texas—The legislature has passed a bill referring to the people a constitutional amendment so that the State may lend its credit for land and settlement purposes. This amendment will be voted upon May 24. The Attorney General is preparing a measure for State and Federal co-operation.

Utah—A State water right commission and the committees of agriculture of the Senate and House jointly are preparing a bill which will provide \$2,000,000 in bonds and a \$25,000 appropriation.

Washington—A bill has been prepared by the State Attorney General, supported by the Washington Reconstruction Congress, a representative body, providing for a tax of one-half of one mill annually until 1928 to be

converted into a revolving fund which will eventually attain a total of \$5,000,000. The bill also appropriates \$3,000,000 from such fund.

West Virginia—Legislation for co-operation with the United States has been introduced and action advocated by the Governor.

Wyoming—The legislature has passed a bill for co-operating with the United States in soldier-settlement work, creating a land settlement board and authorizing the loan for the purpose of the sum of \$200,000 from the State school funds.

NEW ARRIVALS.

The number of patients at this post has been increased this week by the arrival of forty-nine men from the Debarkation Hospital at Newport News, Virginia. These men have been at that hospital for several weeks and have improved very much since arriving in this country. Their present condition is very good and many of them will be receiving their discharges within a very short time. The patients admitted were:

Sergeants Alexander Herder, Cleveland, Ohio; James McFarlane, New West Brighton, Staten Island; John St. John, Gary, Indiana; Harry Wipprecht, New York City.

Corporals, Jesse Doremus, Asbury Park, N. J.; Valentine Gronenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alexander Pollock, Yonkers, N. Y.

Privates George Anastopoule, Chicago, Ill.; James Barlow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cyrus Binns, McKeesport, Penna.; Adolf Bautromovitch, Asbury Park, N. J.; Louis Fox, Hyde Park, Mass.; George Hawkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gaetano Garulo, Jersey City, N. J.; Samuel Harshman, Willshire, Ohio; William Hatter, Dunbar, Penna.; Lawrence Hedges, Boston, Mass.; James Kelley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Kirby, Apponaug, R. I.; John LaPoint, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Peter Mueller, Peru, Ill.; Sigurd Lindstrom, Pieteva, Sweden; James McNamee, Long Island City, N. Y.; John Korp, New York City; Patrick McLaughlin, St. Louis, Mo.; John Meyers, Tannehill, Penna.; Ralph McGinley, New York City; George O'Brien, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harry Osborne, Pecatella, Ind.; Joseph Oliver, Bellaire, Ohio; Frank Nieman, Eddesville, Ill.; Matthew Pearshall, Highland, N. J.; Frank Pelyan, Chicago, Ill.; George Portras, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Joseph Reseska, Long Island, N. Y.; John Reagan, Providence, R. I.; Earl Robinson, Girard, Penna.; Lawrence Rothermel, Fleetwood, Penna.; Charles Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Seredesky, New York City; Peter Secz, Cleveland, Ohio; Lemuel Sears, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Welton, Philadelphia, Penna.; Wayne Taggart, Hopedale, Ohio; James Quinn, Providence, R. I.; Alfred Wiesner, Hollens-town, Penna.; Harry Tuttle, New York City; Waldo Clark, San Francisco, Cal.; Edmund Brock, Hammond, Ind.

Attic: "What do you think will happen when the country goes dry?"

Critic: "Some of the fellows will not find it so necessary to go to New York as they used to."



LTS. MURPHY and MARVEL
Coming and Going

HEAP SMOKE!

With the price of "smokes" still going up wouldn't you like to be with the boys in the A. E. F. in France, on the Rhine, and even in Russia, for they are "getting theirs." The Subsistence Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage is now making heavy shipments of cigars and cigarettes to meet the needs of the men over-seas. We almost forgot the chewers, but they are not to be overlooked by a considerate government.

Cigar smoking seems to be on the increase among the troops in France. Think of it, boys, a million cigars were recently shipped on two steamers to the overseas forces, and contracts have been made for the purchase of additional cigars to the amount of \$750,000, which will be sent to the boys still "over there."

Away up in Russia where it is cold and where the Bolsheviks like to rage, our boys will enjoy some 190,000 cigarettes which are now en route.

There is nothing so consoling as a good "chew," and those of our boys who are keeping a "watch on the Rhine" as members of the Army of Occupation in Germany will soon have 150,000 pounds of chewing tobacco, which product has been sent in response to a special cablegram.

Returning soldiers are not being overlooked at the Red Cross canteens at ports of debarkation in this country. One hundred thousand cigarettes have been delivered to the Red Cross Canteen at Newport News, Va., for distribution to returning soldiers.



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